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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/644,576 08/20/200		08/20/2003	Connie Sanchez	05432/100M919-US5	5194	
7278	7590	02/09/2006		EXAMINER		
DARBY &	DARBY	P.C.	CHONG, YONG SOO			
P. O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-5257				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
1121111010	,			1617		

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Appli	cant(s)				
	10/644,576	SANC	CHEZ ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art U	nit				
	Yong S. Chong	1617					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was realized to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS CC 36(a). In no event, howe vill apply and will expire s , cause the application to	MMUNICATION. ver, may a reply be timely filed IX (6) MONTHS from the maili become ABANDONED (35 U.	ng date of this communication. S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/23							
,	,						
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 20-37 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 20-37 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from considera						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) dobj drawing(s) be held ion is required if the	n abeyance. See 37 CF drawing(s) is objected	FR 1.85(a). to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) ⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ⊠ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲	Interview Summary (PTO-4	13)				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) 		Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent A					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/11/05</u> .		Other:					

Application/Control Number: 10/644,576

Art Unit: 1617

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

This Office Action is in response to applicant's arguments filed on 12/23/2005.

Claims 20-37 are pending and are examined herein. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered. The 35 USC 103(a) rejection is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham vs John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 20-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Boegesoe et al. (US Patent 4,943,590) and further in view of Audia et al. (US Patent 5,846,982) and Shaller et al. (J. Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 11:4, Fall 1999, abstract).

The instant claims are directed to a method of treating attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) by administering escitalopram.

Boegesoe et al. teach the method of treating depression in a patient with the (+) enantiomeric form of citalopram, otherwise referred to as escitalopram, by inhibiting the uptake of serotonin (col. 1, lines 9-26). Acceptable pharmaceutical salts of escitalopram include oxalate (col. 1, lines 29-42). What's more, daily dosage of escitalopram is disclosed to be from 5 to 50 mg (col. 8, lines 55-60).

However, Boegesoe et al. fail to disclose a method of specifically treating attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with escitalopram.

Audia et al. teach that attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (col. 53, line 7) can be treated with compounds that inhibit serotonin reuptake (abstract).

Moreover, Shaller et al. teach that attention deficit hyperactivity disorder increases one's risk for both major depression and an anxiety disorder by approximately 25%.

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed invention was made, to administer patients suffering from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder an effective amount of escitalopram, because both attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and depression are treatable by inhibiting the uptake of serotonin. Treating a patient suffering from depression with escitalopram will also treat the same patient who is suffering from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

the risk of depression.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to administer escitalopram to patients suffering from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, because of the expectancy of the same amount of success when treating patients suffering from depression with escitalopram and since both disorders are treatable by inhibiting serotonin reuptake. Moreover, since Shaller et al. discloses that the risk of depression is increased in attention deficit disorder patients, the motivation to administer

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Conclusion

escitalopram to ADHD patients is because of the reasonable expectancy of decreasing

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yong S. Chong whose telephone number is (571)-272-8513. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, SREENI PADMANABHAN can be reached on (571)-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

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YSC